

# The Herald and News.

VOL XLV NO. 92

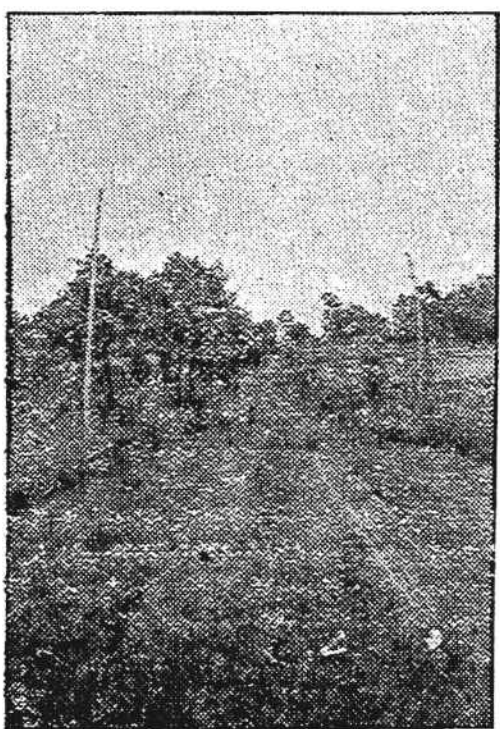
NEWBERRY, S. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1908.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

## SCHUMPERT DISMISSES MILITIA

Gov. Ansel Is Non-Committal—Gen. J. C. Boyd Says Hard Things.

Columbia, November 12.—The action of special Judge Schumpert at Spartanburg yesterday, in dismissing the company of soldiers the governor had sent to protect the negro prisoners on trial, after delivering to the audience in the court room "an eloquent speech," according to the reports in the morning papers, which was greeted with cheers and applause when he told the soldiers that their presence was "not only unnecessary but shameful," caused much com-



View of Public Road from Newberry to Steel Bridge at Kinards Ferry.

ment, particularly in official circles, here today. Governor Ansel has been severely criticised on many occasions during his administration, but he is commended on all sides on the fact that there has not been a lynching in the State during his administration, and he is apparently anxious that this clean record shall not be spotted so long as he is in office, but he preserved his usual non-committal attitude of evading direct answers to questions when the incident was brought to his attention today.

He merely smiled when he was told what the judge was reported as saying, and said he had not read this report. When an attempt was made to draw him out by allusion to the probable inconsistency of Spartanburg people feeling aggrieved over the presence of the soldiers, so soon after the violent attempts of the mob there to get at the negroes, he smiled again in the same old way, but refrained from comment.

Adj. Gen. Boyd, on the other hand, did not hesitate to severely censure the judge's action, saying many hard things about it and deploring it as being likely to undermine the work that has been so carefully done in the past few years toward inspiring the South Carolina National Guard with a correct and true idea of discipline and duty.

Lieut. Col. Lindsay, of Yorkville, who was in the office at the time, recalled a Yorkville case of several years ago, in which, under very similar circumstances to those prevailing at Spartanburg, failure to send troops to the trial at Yorkville resulted in the mob breaking into the jail and carrying off five negro prisoners against whom true bills had just been found by the grand jury, and lynching them on the outskirts of the town. These negroes were charged with a particularly horrible murder of a little white boy. One of the prisoners had broken down and confessed, implicating the others. According to his confession the negroes had formed an association to steal, entering into a compact to kill the first person who caught them at it. This boy surprised these negroes in a field where they were attempting to steal cotton. One held his hand, while another held his feet, a third gagged him and the fourth jumped up and down on his stomach until he was dead. Worry, grief and distress drove the father mad, a lunacy commission being summoned to pass upon his case the day of the trial, and by the time the negroes were called for trial the man who had confessed pretended to be insane and repudiated his confession.

## MOUNTS STAGE, KISSES ACTRESS

Ex-Senator McLaurin's Son, Studied at Wofford, Accepts Pretty Chorus Girl's Dare.

Spartanburg, November 13.—Loretta Marshall, a pretty young chorus girl of the Wayne Musical Comedy company, which closed an engagement here Wednesday night, was kissed fair and square on her lips by young McLaurin, son of the former United States senator, who is a student at Wofford college. The kissing took place on the stage in full view of the audience, and was one of the hits of the show. Miss Marshall came before the footlights and rendered a kissing song. Pointing to young McLaurin, who occupied an orchestra seat, she dared him to kiss her. The student was game, for as quick as a flash he jumped on the stage and gave the pretty little actress several smacks on her ruby lips.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan going to Mexico. Lincoln, Neb., November 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Bryan will leave Sunday for a trip to Mexico. They will seek rest and recreation. The itinerary of the trip has not been announced.

Mr. Bryan will deliver a commencement address in Philadelphia December 23.

## To Study Timber Conservation.

The future development of the lumber industry in this country lies in the direction of a closer utilization of forest products. Both foresters and practical lumbermen now agree on this point.

Just what can be done in this field is well illustrated in the operations at the mill of the great Southern Lumber company, which has just reopened its plant at Bogalusa, Louisiana, in response to the increased demand for lumber after the recent slump in business. This is perhaps the largest sawmill in the United States, if not in the world, and is capable of turning out the enormous amount of 600,000 feet of sawn lumber board measure per day. A reader can get a fair idea of this quantity of lumber when he is told that its output is enough to build a little town of 40 houses, along with a good-sized church and a school house every day.

This company was quick to grasp the significance of the rapid depletion of timber resources. Last year it began a cooperative investigation in wood utilization with the United States Forest Service and arrangements have just been completed for a renewal of the experiments. The work will be along practical lines and will be aimed to secure a closer utilization of the products of the southern lumber mills and at the same time produce a margin of profit in excess of that obtained by the methods which are now practiced.

The field for work along this line is broad. It is well known that the superior grades of lumber are obtained from old mature trees, provided they are not weakened by decay or other influences. In other words, a thousand feet board measure of lumber, sawed from a tree two feet in diameter, costs less and is worth more than a thousand feet sawed from a tree only eight inches in diameter. Moreover, timber cut from young trees usually contains a large amount of sapwood. If ties, poles, etc., are cut from such material, they will decay far more rapidly than if cut from heartwood. It is not good business policy, however, in a great many cases to saw the most valuable timber into commodities which are relatively low in cost, such as ties and poles. It is the intention, therefore, of the company to find out just what size and classes of timber can be best utilized for the cheaper commodities when given a preservative treatment.

To this end a careful study will be made to ascertain the amount and value of the products sawed from trees of different sizes and just how each can be best utilized so as to secure greatest economy and profit. For example, can a tree eight inches in diameter be best utilized for ties or for flooring; and how will the profits compare if treated with those

sold untreated? It seems reasonable to suppose that the profits derived from the sale of treated timber will exceed those from untreated timber.

Moreover, the greater use of chemically preserved wood will undoubtedly result in that wood giving a greater life in service. Hence, the amount of timber cut annually in the United States, simply to replace that which has decayed, will be materially decreased, and a further conservation of forest resources will result. Recent estimates by the Forest Service place this reduction at 10 per cent of the total timber cut. The practical benefits of these experiments and of the investigations for the utilization of sawmill waste are at once apparent.

## HE DID WHAT HE COULD.

The Early Efforts of Theatrical Stars Are Fraught with Difficulties.

Wilton Lackaye in the December Designer tells the following story of his early efforts:

Lawrence Barrett had engaged me to play "another," one of his friends, in "Francesca da Rimini." I was engaged to play at twenty-five dollars a week, and provide my own costumes. That seemed easy enough, but after we had been out six weeks Mr. Barrett began putting on other plays of his repertoire, and I had to play several parts in each, and that meant as many changes of costume. I bought what I could and borrowed the others. It was about this time that he played "Julius Caesar." I appeared in four roles and got on very well by borrowing, till the last act. Then all the other members of the company were on the stage and needed their costumes as Roman soldiers. I did the best I could. I put on a pair of ragged pink tights and an old white tunic that Otis Skinner had outgrown and discarded—he was about a head shorter than I am. I knew I was not looking my best in them, for I was as tall as I am now and weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. But I was not prepared for what Mr. Barrett said to me.

When the curtain fell he beckoned to me. I approached. "What do you think you are impersonating?" he asked.

"I am trying to impersonate a camp-follower, one who skulks after the army and robs the dead," I answered.

Mr. Barrett took another long survey of my unattractive person before he replied: "You looked like a sore finger."

## Flies and Disease.

To verify his theory that flies and not hot weather are chiefly responsible for the prevalence of intestinal diseases, Dr. Daniel D. Jackson of the Merchants' Association Committee on Water Pollution, has been trapping flies all summer at a station near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, says the New York Times, and comparing the record of his captures with that of last year and with the health department mortality figures.

The doctor says he found the relation between the number of flies captured and the number of deaths reported substantially the same as last year. The fly season opened earlier this year than last, but reached its height in July, as it did last year, and the largest weekly number of deaths from such disorders reported last year coincided exactly with the week ended August 3. This summer the highest weekly death record was 448, made for the week ended July 18; but it followed two weeks in which the catches of flies were 2,000 each—nearly as high as the maximum.

A noticeable decrease in the number of deaths corresponded with a catch of a much smaller number of flies. Dr. Jackson thinks that the education which the people have had in the last year in regard to the dissemination of disease germs by flies has probably had a share in keeping the death rate down.

## WONDERFUL MIRAGES.

False Peak of Tenerife and Illusions in the Dardanelles.

The peak of Tenerife is known among deep sea sailors as the "false peak." Owing to some peculiarity of the atmosphere it is always seen by mirage in exactly the opposite direction from which it lies, and only the fact that all captains know that the mirage appears long before the true peak is visible through the most powerful glass prevents many a ship from sailing many miles out of her course. It is hard for a greenhorn to believe that the majestic purple mountain towering astern or on the port beam apparently only a short distance off is in reality miles away in exactly the opposite direction and the seemingly solid earth at which he is gazing is only a reflection on the clear mirror of the air. Many weird tales are told of shipwrecked men who have steered for the false peak in the expectation of finding land have perished of hunger and thirst while pursuing the phantom mountain.

Sometimes the passengers and crew of a vessel on the lookout for the false peak see a much rarer and more beautiful mirage, that of a ship in the sky. It usually appears about 10 o'clock in the morning, about ten degrees above the horizon and under full sail, every delicate spar and tapering mast clearly visible against the blue ether and even the play of light and shadow in the billowing canvas plainly discernible to the naked eye. It generally remains in sight half an hour or more before gracefully fading away. The oldest mariner can never remember having seen the mirage of a steamer in that latitude, but always that of a full rigged ship, and this peculiar fact has given birth to many romantic legends about the ship in the sky, all connecting it in some way with the false peak.

The vicinit of the Dardanelles is the real home of mirages, and it is seldom that any vessel sails along the Syrian coast without seeing one or more. Oddly enough, the mirages of the Dardanelles are always the reflections of objects that can be seen with the naked eye and are invariably distorted in grotesque and fantastic caricatures of the things reflected. It is certainly startling to see a steamer bearing down with her masts where her water line should be and the water line where the tops of the masts and funnel ought to show, while her decks are in the right place, thus adding to her uncanny appearance, but this is a frequent sight near the Dardanelles. There is one peculiar feature of the mirages which hover near the false peak—the real objects of which they are reflections are so far away that very often they are never sighted until long after the reflection has vanished, and some times not at all.—New York Press.

## It Happened in Church.

Lippincott's.

A Southern clergyman tells the following amusing story:

After the morning sermon one Sunday he had read the notices for the week, and then announced the closing hymn—Number so-and-so. At that moment one of the deacons came down the aisle, and the minister paused to hear what he had to say, which was that the pastor had forgotten to give notice of a meeting of the ladies of the congregation.

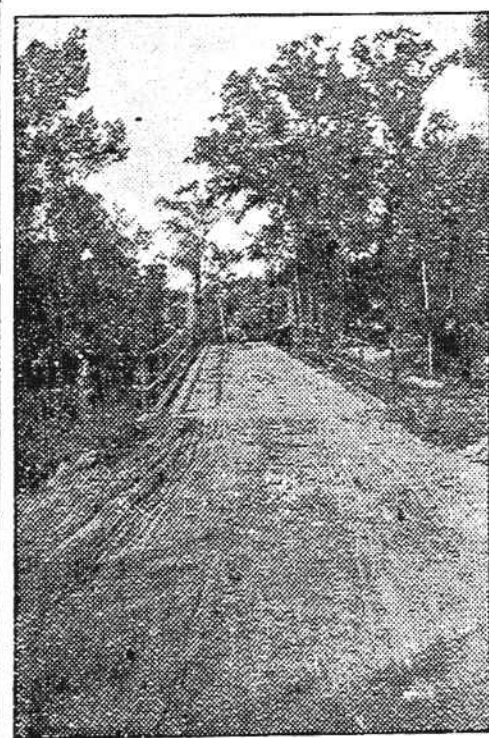
Accordingly the divine gave the notice, apologized to the congregation for his forgetfulness, and then again announced the number of the hymn, and proceeded to read it. His feelings and those of the congregation may be imagined when he began:

"Lord, what a thoughtless wretch was I."

## Making a Star.

"I can whistle through my teeth," pointed out the comedian.

"And I made you a leading man on the strength of that," responded the eminent manager. "Now if you'll learn to wiggle your ears I'll make you a star."



View of New Steel Bridge (Lindsay) over Bush River on road from Newberry to Dead Fall.

## GETS DOUBLE BLESSING.

Mr. Glimby Satisfied With Return on Small Investment.

Detroit Free Press.

"I confess," said Mr. Glimby, "that I never can tell whether a beggar is what you call worthy or not. I am likely to give because I don't like to take even a chance of missing somebody that is really hungry. It is not exactly a comic situation for one to be in, being hungry."

"So, when a rather stockily built man, with clothes originally not expensive and with a pretty wholesome sort of countenance, ranged alongside of me in Broadway this afternoon, and started off with 'God bless you!' I was inclined to listen, and when he went on to say that he was hungry and would I give him nickel, which wouldn't get him much in a sideboard food in some places that he lobsterpalace, but would get him and I knew farther downtown."

"And he didn't look at this coin the instant I gave it to him, to throw off the mask, when he had got the money. In fact, he didn't look at it at all, and that impressed me favorably; he simply closed his hand over it so that it wouldn't get away, and he smiled a little and said thank you, meaning it, as it seemed, and then as I moved on I heard him coming after me with another 'God bless you!' or the artistic finish of a beggar with some pride in his profession, or which may have meant what it said. 'Really, I don't know, but anyhow, I got two 'God bless you's for a nickel.'"

## The Human Dray.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, says that among the first of the many organizations that marched to the Yildiz Kiosk to express thanks for the constitutional decree were the burden bearers or hamalis. These powerful athletic Turks, for the most part beautiful men, despite their dirty garb, have a well organized society which lays down the laws by which they are guided in their vocation. They come from Asiatic Turkey, where they leave their wives while they work industriously and honestly for a few years, save their earnings and then return to their homes. The bad pavements and the narrow, winding streets preclude the dray in Constantinople, and these men take the place of the dray horse. On long poles they may be seen carrying great bales of goods, pianos, safes and all sorts of heavy property. They are fanatical in their religion and thoroughly Turkish, but it seems that they appreciate the advance toward liberalism, and showed their ability to live up to European methods on the day after the demonstration, when they struck for higher wages.

When I grow up and marry, mother, will I have a husband like papa?" asked Mary.

"I hope so, dear," said mother.

"And if I don't marry, will I be like Aunt Sue?"

"I hope so."

"Gracious," said Mary, as she turned away, "what a fix I'm in!"—The December Definite.

## WAS JESUS A JEW BY RACE?

Strange Theory of an American Professor—"Born at Nazareth."

London Express.

Was Jesus a Jew by race? This was the remarkable question raised by Prof. Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, in a paper read at the International Congress on the History of Religions at Oxford.

Briefly stated, Prof. Haupt's theory is that Jesus was a Galilean, that He was born at Nazareth, and not in Bethlehem, and that the Galileans were not Jews by race, but had been forced to become Jews by religion. "The founders of Christianity were Galileans," he said. "Jesus' first disciples, Peter and his brother, Andrew as well as the two sons of Zebedee, James and John, were Galilean fishermen."

"Canon Cheyne has remarked in his 'Encyclopedia Biblica' that 'Prof. Percy Gardner has well said, 'According to all historical probability, Jesus of Nazareth was born at Nazareth.'"

"The tradition that Jesus was a descendant of David and was born at Bethlehem was not original," continued Prof. Haupt. "The census referred to in the second chapter of the third Gospel took place in the year 7 A. D., that is at least 11 years after the Nativity. There was no imperial assessment till Judea had been made an imperial province, nor would the people have been assessed at their ancestral homes, as is suggested in the words 'And all went to be taxed every one into his own city.'"

"Moreover, Mary would not have been required to accompany Joseph, Jesus Himself referred to the belief that the Messiah was to be a son of David as an opinion of the Pharisees."

## The Cannon Roared.

Success Magazine.

While campaigning in his home State Speaker Cannon was once inveigled into visiting the public schools of a town where he was billed to speak.

In one of the lower grades an ambitious teacher, called upon a youthful Demosthenes to entertain the distinguished visitor with an exhibition of amateur oratory. The selection attempted was Byron's "Battle of Waterloo," and just as the boy reached the end of the first paragraph Speaker Cannon suddenly gave vent to a violent sneeze, and said: "But, hush! hark!" declared the youngster—"a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye hear it?"

The visitors smiled, and a moment later the second sneeze—which the speaker was vainly trying to hold back—came with increased violence.

"But, hark!" (bawled the boy)—"that heavy sound breaks in once more, And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before! Arm! arm! it is the cannon's opening roar!"

This was too much, and the laugh that broke from the party swelled to a roar when "Uncle Joe" chuckled: "Put up your weapons, children; I won't shoot any more."

## STILL TALK OF CHAFIN HEROISM.

The Philadelphia Record says editorially: "The riot in Springfield, Ill., has brought into the white light of public attention the figures of Eugene W. Chafin, the prohibitionist candidate for the presidency. While other men were infected by mob madness; and others were cringing in fear, he was facing the mob and appealed for order. While so engaged a pursued negro took refuge behind him, with an armed throng at his heels, clamoring for his life. 'Stand back, gentlemen, or I'll shoot every one of you who touches this man,' cried Mr. Chafin. Some one in the rear hurled a brick, which struck the defender of law. But the negro's life was saved."

"The occurrence marks Mr. Chafin as a man for an emergency. He deserves honor for his courage, his humanity, and his adherence to the vital principle that the law must rule."